To Col. WM. L. STOSE, Editor of the New-Yor Commercial Advertiser:

Commercial Advertiser:

Sir:—It may appear singular that I should select a quotation from one of my own speeches, so introduction to the letter which I am about address you. But I pray you not to be alarmed It may be agoitated, but you will be pleased to recollect that the newspapers have been at me a lon time—that I write necessarily about myself, so course cannot lose sight of the subject. Dr. David Lee at the poly, awayer to my letter lately and Hale, as the only answer to my letter lately addressed to Mayor Harper, his discovered that I have made reference to myself "three hundred and sixtone times!" This same gentleman published, now nearly two years ago, that "in one of the Catholic churches of this city, a Catholic priest at confession and my many discovered by a confession of the catholic priest at confession or many my many for having attended. condemned a young women for having attend a family worship with a family whom she served, to walk upon her knees around the church, USTLL THE BLOOD INSULED FREELY FROM HER WOUNDS." Occurse, in order to hold such a bad priest accountable, I enquired for his name—the name of the church to which he belonged—the name of the young woman—the time and place of the occurrence—to all which he was sure it must have been so, there could be no mistake about it,—and he has there could be no mi-take about it,—and he in never had the conscience to make either an a-knowledgement or an apology for this atrocious columny to the present day. I have therefore set in down, as I expressed in my last letter, as "afflict with a weakness or dupberty of moral vision, the effects or defects of which, he is perhaps scar the effects or dejects of which, he is pennips search agreement and in question where the matter was one of pure "calculation;" and if he easy that I have referred to mysell 361 times in my last letter, it had be looked upon as correct. I shall do probably much in this communication—but the reason is that I profess to write about myself in repelling that I profess to write about myself in repelling the

slanders of others, which would be impossible it fould lose sight of my subject.

I take the therty of addressing this letter to you, sir, as taking the first place after Mr. Bennest in misleading the public by circulating the slanders just alluded to. I am not surprised that at you are and with your character and reasonability, you just alluded to. I sim not surprise that age, and with your character and respectability versioned shrunk from a perfectivity of responsibility with such a man as Mr. Bennett. But, sir, you should have though of this sender; and not have joined with a man take him in a paraneiship of more guilt. Mr. Hale is the only man preceding respectability who has had the courage to take solwith him; and the altianee, stronge to other min

with him; and the altanuce, strongs to other mines is may appear, is quite natural to mine.

But before I proceed, I must beg leave to expressive disagree-vest with the opinion of many respectable persons, both Catholic and Protestant, to the effect that Bennatt is too low and too scurribors in deserve the notice with which, they are pleased it say, I honor bim. A Philad lphia paper says the I have raised him to an equality with myself. This would be indeed a deligniful it it were not a hope less attempt. On toe other hand, I trust there i not the least danger of my sinking to his degradeless attempt. On the other hand, I trust there not the least darger of my sinking to his degrade level. As a citizen of the United Santes, if he lone, I claim no superiority over Mr. Bennett. As this moral position, I have but to repeat the opinion which I have already expressed that—"if he we more deprayed, or less despised, he would not be a dangerous; but, being without any fixed principle of good, he occupies that ambiguous position with read rs, him, as near say, too contempt ble fer in the second of the secon of good, he occupies that ambiguous position what readers him, as men say, too contemptable for retice, and yet not sufficiently so to be below his power of mischief." I notice him, therefore, not a being capable of good, but as being capable and ciposed to evil. That he should have power to deven mischief, is perhaps the reproach of the community; and I would appeal to that community i join me in compelling him to rese to an effort to good against the adverse manners of his nature. join me in compelling him to rise to an effort logood, against the adverse instincts of his nature, collect if this should be impossible, to sink him before the capacity of accomplishing wickedness.

This, sir, may seem to be barsh language, but This, sir, may seem to be harsh language, but throw myself on the indulgence of the reader, will the simple request that he will not pronounce it us merited, until he shall have closed the perusal of this letter. I have introduced these remarks here simply to exhibit the reasons in general why I can not agree in opinion with many excellent friend-who say that Mr. Bennett is beneath my notice. I will appear in the sequel, that he has continued to assail me, with an industry and a malignity which considering the man, can be accounted for only of the supposition that it was prompted by either of the supposition that it was prompted by either of his predominant passions—avarice or revenge.—
If indeed there have been found persons weak or vicked enough to gratify the former by bribing him to abuse me, it only proves that they, at least, have not considered him beneath notice. With regard the latter, the only pretex that I have ever heard alleged for it, would be the treatment which he received from Mr. O'Connell, which I been told he ascribed to my procurement. In his pretended reply to my letter he characterizes that treatment is "brutal." I agree with him in this application of language, but the brutality must be found in the object, not the subject of that treatment. When a man tramples on the decency of humanity, not to say Christian courtesy, he is metaphorically described as "as a brute." Bennett so trampled on the es of humanity, when he wrote the attack of Mrs. O'Connell—when he represented an amiall-accomplished and aged Christian lady as con ettuting the domestic head and centre for six of her husband's concubines! When the attack reached that husband while he stood over the new made grave of that wife bedewing it with his tents. and when afterwards this "brute ance to obtrude himself on the notice of that husband, in a public meeting, what other treatment except "brutal" could be expect or deserve? True. now that the intamy of his conduct recoils upon him, he attempts to throw the blame on others -This subterfuce, even were it true, does not exone rate him; for it would have been made immediately after he discovered the assault, if he were not in reafter he discovered the assault, if he were not in reality what O'Connell rightly took him to be. Bu this shall be treated of in its proper place.

In the meantime, I laid down in my letter to May or Harper, line propositions, in direct opposition to the slanders circulated in the Herald, the Commer-cial Advertiser, and other papers, ou my own con-duct and character. Rend them over, I pray you and answer me whether the man of whom those p positions are true, is not in a position to hard a dig nified and proud defiance at ALL assailants of the reputation. Bennett has read them, and he has no dared to deny the trath of one of them. I wish you to read them, sir,—but I perceive by the Commercial Alexander. cial Advertiser just handed me of this date, 27th May, that you are indisposed; I regret this-for is ness. Neither shall I press those points in which I have special right to complain of yourself, until the period, which I trust is not far distant, when you will be able to resume your editorial duties, and when I shall be prepared to hold you accountable for the public and injurious use which you have made of my name. But, whist I shall touch lightly upon subjects in which you are involved, in reference t-my character and conduct, I do not deem it neces-sary to alter a syllable of what I have written, nor to change the form of my letter by omitting you when I consider the unscrupulous use an abuse of mine with his to be found in your column I hold that my name is as saced as yours; but be youd thus, I shall reserve the principal portion of what I have to say, until-which I hope may be soon—you will be in a position to answer for yourself.
Mr. Bennett has passed over in silence-

Mr. Bennett has passed over in shence—in thanks to him for so doing—all the propositions respecting myself, which, if true, as I contend they are, proves that what he and others have said against me, is sheer falsehood and slander. But, passing over these, he has charged ms with two subordinate matters which I shall now dispose of. The ordinate matters which I shall now dispose of. I as first is my reference to an amiable and talented lady, who will do me the justice to remember that I dismost make any mention of her name. I would not willingly offend against the rules of gallantry or the latest the state of good breeding. I applied an epithet which I no-regret exceedingly—not that I leel that I was un warranted in applying it, but, because I could no then foresee that the läcketé of one of her ba-friends could have been so great that he would p.b. friends could nave been so great that he would po-lish her honored name—as a shield for the protection of his own guilty head. My allusion was intended for the eye of that lady herself—but not for the no-toriety which this bad friend has since given it. In truth, I supposed that the allusion would be under-stood by few, if any, besides herself. We have cer-tainly seen the writings even of ladies very severely stood by few, if any, besides hersen. We have tainly seen the writings even of ladies very severely criticized. But I am not a Reviewer by profession criticized. But I am not a Reviewer by profession manner to And if I alluded in a seemingly harsh manner to these writings, I make bold to say that that lady her-self, after a proper explanation, will do me the jus-tice to acknowledge, that if I have even merited blame for what I have said, it is more than counterbalanced by the kind feelings that may be inferred from my silence in regard to what I have suppressed. But, even so I regret that her feelings should have been pained, and declare that if I had thought that of the few who might understand the allusion there could have been one base enough to publish ber name in connection with it, it should never have been uttered by me. Still, I apologize to her, and express my regret that anything I have ever written express my regret that anything I have ever written should have given the least pain to one who for tale ents, benevolence, purity of character and amiabilis

who wing that the two latter of these might betra-a sinto a mistake, I took the precaution which I owed to Christian feeling and common candor to state, that if in any matter of fact I was mistake. I retracted my words by anticipation. After such a declaration, no man except Bennett, even if I had cen mistaken on some point, would accuse me of alselood. This is the only instance in which even Bennett questions my accuracy or my to-racity. If what he says were true, with such a precaution on my part, it could be of but little ser-

But it is not true. The report in the Herald and direct inte the report in the Freeman's Journal are not word for word the same. This is a fact. And with fact, even Beanett ought to know at this time, that reasoung, much less assertion, is perfectly useless.
If therefore I convict Bennett of attempting to d If therefore I convict General of altempting to decive on this point, I will surprise nobody. Still, as I have appealed to the justice of public opinion, I shall not presume to stand before that tribunal with even this imputation. To put this matter right, it is sufficient to say that the quotation at the head of this latter is found in the report of my speech at Carroll Hall, in the Freeman's Journal, and is not Carroll Hall, in the Freeman's Journal, and is not ound in Bennett's report of the same. Therefore, when Bennett says that the two reports are "word for word" the same, it only proves that he was acomplishing a faisehood, and knew it.

This falsehod he repeats six times—still, as the

list will be sufficiently long, we shall count it but as one. To what extent it is a falsehood, may be movered from the following extends of my speech at Carr II Hall, as reported in the Freeman's Journal Carriel Hall, as reported in the Prechain's Journal I quote them not merely for this purpose, but also relate, in so much, the whole body of sland; that have been circulated by all the editors, orato and clergymen who, taking Bennett for their leader have almost exceeded him in their perversions a trie truth. The whole speech may be read in the Freeman's Journal extra, of Oct. 39th. And the personal is all considered and many thoragen and first all considered and many thoragen and first. rusal of it will convince any man who can read, first
—that there is not a word of appeal to religious or
ectarian prejudices; second, that there is not a word of reference to politics, except in so far as can didates had arrayed themselves in opposition to the equal rights of the people; third—that the purpos-ot that speech was not to organize a party, but is lay down and develop a principle. These proposi-tions will be established by the following passage.

of that speech:

"In this country all things are affected or decided by pulgrams, and public somion itself is sectured by two opposometis—Trachard Falsehood. There is admire more postratible inheritors, except that alone. The openies of cclaim were not greatest of this good three-fee they have true

"The property of this good three-fee they have true

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"But I call upon you to resist this Public School system bether you are sustained by public men or not.

These extracts confirm the truth of what has al-

ready been said, that it was not until after the misrepresentation and bigotry of a portion of the press and bound the representatives of the people, to de-ny even a consideration of their claims, to the riends of general education, that they took up the only alternative consistent with honor and a sense of right. But in all this, there is no appeal to sectaranism—there is no appeal to astionality—there is no expression of denunciation or butterness—in a word, there is nothing but the calm, rational, development of a great constitutional right, happily secured equal/y to all the people. It you make a pub-lic issue with any other denomination of Christians, —for instance the Methodists or Presbyterians, for numbers of dentiting them, as such, of a const

normal right, they will naturally and necessarily nose the effort by constitutional means. If you attempt to hem them in, in such a manner that they cannot have a chance for voting, except by that they cannot have a chance for voting, except by voting for persons pledged to inflect upon them the very mjary they complain of, their right to complain will cease, if they cooperate with you for that purpose. This was the principle which I developed in my speech at Carroll Hall, as may be seen by another extract still:

"They say that we want a portion of the school fund for sectaring upposes—to apidy it to the support and advance-

"They say that we want a portion of the school time is claims purpose—to apply it to the support and advance, ent of our relation. This we deny now, as we have herefore. We have denied to efficiely and under their own obsertion. And were they careful or solutions for the truth of ent streeness, they would not have mind the assertion, in a community, all relations demonstrations are supposed to could. There is no such thing as a produminant relation of the smallest minority is entitled to the same protection as a greatest majority. An denomination, whither numerous not, our impose its verse of a minority of the common cance of that minority and itself. It was against that we interest. These extracts are all found in the report of my

speech at Carroll Hall, as contained in the Free-man's Journal. They are not found in the same re-port as contained in the Herald. And yet Bennett in is paper of the 21st says that the "two reports" are VENBATIM ET LITERATIM" the same, with the exception of two words in the description of the enthu-sia-m with which the Bishop's speech was received in the Herald of the 24th he says "we shall show in the most conclusive manner, that the report which appeared in our columns, was inextical to the very letter with that which received his own sanc-tion, and was published to the world in his own Journal." In the same paper of the 25th, last Sa-Journal. In the same paper of the John Tiss. Samular—"We give this report from the Freeman's Journal—the Eishep's own paper—a report which was subjected to his revision, and was published with his full approbation and that of his Lieuds." and again "Tiese reports were made by the same and again "These reports were made by the same centleman as we have already stated, and we now present the incontrovertible proof that they are ward for word the same—that the report which the Bishop has so distinctly and vehemently denounced as a burlesque report, is to the very letter the same, as that published in his own paper after having received his sanction." Such is Bennett's repetition to his own falsehoods. I have taken the trouble to exhibit these quotations which are found in the Freeman's Journal and are not found in the Hersid—not that I suppose that that any one would believe Bennett's word in opposition to mine, but he same on Bennett's word in opposition to mine, but because on the faith of Bishop. White's testimory and my own experience, I had appealed to the justice and love of har play inherent in the public opinion of Ameri-cans, and because out of respect for that tribunal I wish to appear vimicated, lest some malevolent or accurations religer much course, these declarations of his, on the authority, not of Bennett, but of "a merang paper." Of course, the public see the position of both parties in regard to this only point which even Bennett has raised, and they will be the better prepared to appreciate the following statement, contained in the same paper of the same date —25th just. "The Bishon has been converted of -25th inst. "The Bishop has been convicted of attering a deliberate—a most gross and atrocious alsehood. He has been proved to be guilty of circulating this falsehood through the journals of this antagonism must lead." I know that the irrespondence of the provided through the journals of this antagonism must lead." I know that the irrespondence of the provided through the journals of this antagonism must lead." I know that the irrespondence of the provided through th ity. And now we affix it upon his forehead. We rand this burning disgrace upon his cheek, and dare

degations were true, I should think it not only naural, but also reasonable and just that the American scople should regard me as an ill disposed and evil minded person. One is, that I have organized my lock into a combination separate from, and adverse o, the principles of the country to which they belong, and to which alone they can look for protection. Another is—that I am, somehow or other, leagued with O Coanell in promoting two questions, one of which, though interesting to every man that loves human rights, and human freedom, is still, so far as its results are concerned, a foreign question, namely —Repeal!—the other a question—of extreme deli-

ty, is justly regarded as an honor and ornament to | caey and difficulty, involving consequences of the | Repeal I have never had any thing to do, except a

Absting the mixture of contempiness epithets and insult, who would not suppose that this language is copied from an editorial of David Hale or orange a speech of the "Native Americans." Ye the reader will be astonished to learn that these ex the sentiments of Bishop Hughes — that than who is represented by Bennett—the editor of the Commercial Advertiser—the Journal of Commerce—the orators of the Native American party, and many of the grave and reverend divines of our pulptic as or genezing his flock into a distoret and separate class a "foreigners and Catholics".!

As regards Repeal in Ireland, the Bishop approximation of the commercial content of the commercial content.

proves of it without qualification; and especial considering the moral and Christian sanction who appears in to the means that have intherencement mixed for promoting it. But I, sir, have never conet ted either my person, my opinione, or my name its any association in Europe or America, form d for the purpose of promoting even that humane, ast and liberal object.

As regards Absiltion, happily for me I can refer

As regards Aboutton, impuly or merit can receive testimony which no one can suspect of being invoked or concocted for the occasion. In the manner of March, 1842, more than two years ago, I had occasion to write a reply to a strange reference by Col. Webb, editor of the Courter and Enquirer, on the subject of an address which was circulated by the Abolitionists of this country—agorify as signed by O'Connell to his country—agorify as signed by O'Connell to his country—agorify as the desired States. My opinion at that time was that the document was not authentic. I have had reason size to after my opinion, and to beheve that the screen of this great man had been selected and obtained there is an extract of from my letter to Col Wei published in the Courier and Enquirer:

Should a O'Connell' signature; preve to be a theatte, then I mee no hestatuo in declaring my opinion the its the day of every networked freedom in reconstant.

mer letter to the Mavor, and which no man can im-pugn, with one conflicting fact. I have to add still other testimony going to prove that I am not the man whom even the farious denunciation of Native Amviews represented me to be. Refere the close of the omnumention you will have seen the forecity will which I have been denounced, according to Bennett's reports of their proceedings, by this new party. The following is a transcript of an article published in the Freeman's Journal, as far back as February,

"THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY." has the party profess a special luminity toward

of office; and as but a small share of these, if any, fills to it of oreginers, so, notwoth-tanding the abuse of their names may consider themselves as scarredy interested in the against. The true issue is between matries and natives, as been left it remains. The part which foreigners should take we to sale with, and support these who, besides in some order, profess to carry out the face and liberal procusous &C. Constitution and lakes of the construction. Those wow will have read these remains will find in them although explanation of the construction of the second of the construction of the constr

for the pretended violation of which, I have been stalsely and injuriously assauled by Mr. Hale and th halsely and injuriously assailed by Mr. Finle anothe "Native Americans." And yet this article, published editorially in the Freeman's Journal, as intendy described, is from the pen of Bishop Hughes who is represented as organizing his people into a separate class. 1.1 Again, look at another newspape called the Truth Teller, over which I have no control, published January 6th, 1644, under the title of "The Press of Nan-York," and you will find in a article of nearly a column's length, the following passage, which expresses the spirit of the whole:

"Now we are stricted that if a the accessing to stoke of sage, which expresses the spirit of the whole;

Now we are satisfied that if it be accessary to speak of

or of the community as polariosers, at all, their trusschere, and so far as this place is concerned, elsewhere,
is to enter into no discussion with those persons who as such themselves in the manner we have just referred to. It country, speech, like opinion, is free; and if this justy is disfound persevere in the ferroman spirit of its deminion, it will find its corrective, not in the arguments which the irred on the pure of the assailed, but in the deminion intensity of those who foresee that their prospects will it ted by its success.

The purpose of the part of the scale part of the test of trees, in either the living, nor German, nor Euglish scatch citizens. In either the living, nor German, nor Euglish scatch citizens have connected either to notice the reduling or in any manner to resent their usuals. This -should be."

This article loo, is from the pen of Bishop Hughe an ous, according to the echoes of slander, for or izing his people into a separate class for political poses. These are the articles to which i allude my last communication, when I remarked too "from a very early period, I prevented the only pa-pers which effected to represent Catholic interests from opposing either the principles of the progress of the new party. When the private interests or en-

the property of individuals urged them to establish new papers intended expressly to oppose the progress of "Native Americanism," and to uphold the Consti "Manye Americanism, and to appropriate utional rights of foreigners of all religious, I permptorily reliesed to give either patronage or approsible editor of the Journal of Commerce rates me ity. And now we sink it apon his forenead. We sinle editor of the Journal of Cemmi-re rates me, as rund this burning disgrace upon his cleeck, and dare im to come before the public in any capacity for the appose of impugning the ACCHACY of the report dark we have shown to be IDENTICAL with his own."

[abortunate man.]

[abortunate man.] Justification to the detail of Bennett's abuse, I amil class under two or three general heads, the diegations which he has made against me. If these

preventing the horrors which has e occurred in another city! But I have already stated that I look upon the editor of the Journal of Commerce as morally irresponsible tor what he says.

From all this it will be seen, not only that Bennett and his followers have no facts whereby to establish their abuse of one but that I have abundant tablish their abuse of me, but that I have abundant

ty, is justly regarded as an honor and ornament to her sex.

The other small matter, on which a point has been raised by Bennett, is in reference to my speech at Carroll Hall. He says in his paper of Saturday that "this speech is word for word of the same as that published in the Freeman's Journal," and drawing his conclusion from this assertion of his own, he charges upon me that I am guilty of "false-hood."

This is impossible; for at the conclusion of my letter, I stated that in penning it I had not a single document before me, and consciousness, judgment and memory were all I had to depend upon. And knowing that the two latter of these might better to the conclusion of more him as mistake, I took the precaution which I owel to Christian feeling and common endor to state, that if in any matter of fact I was mistake. years, and been deprived of the benears of the taxes which, in common with their fellow-cutzens, they had to pay for education. They had created a few free schools to supply as well as might be, the evils resulting from this privation. The question new arises why were they depived of the rights of education? And the answer to that question pre-cents the issue made in the whos controversy. The Public School Society assigned as a reason that the Society. That it was true-they themselves have at length had the candor to acknowledge, by blackening certain portions of their books, and this, at own motion and not at any in-tance of minamong others the following: "John Buss, novel-

principle of the Public School Society and O'c

or friends was that the Catholics should pay then heel taxes like others, (which they did.) and then

Bennett's Heroid. Bennett says that the two repairs are "word for wind," "restaint efficiently the same," Bennett's new when the winds this says whether the phenomenon of a cross-brand is to be realized according to my theory of the same t's new who it is not the wind this said according to my theory of the same what he knew it. My special mow the public knew that he knew it. My special most the special matches of the same review of the special matches of a politician. It was the special of a man who has some review of the dignity of human mature. It was the special matches of the matches of the matches of the matches of the special matches of the same street of the dignity of human mature. It was the special matches of the matches of the matches of the special matches of the same street of the dignity of human mature. It was the special matches of the matches of the same street of the matches of the same street of the same street of the same same street of the same s

scurribus above and calcumy which has been heaped upon me! But if these propositions are not true, age in I say— Now, the store, James Gordon Bon-nett, William L. Stone, and ye other deceivers of the public, stand torth and need Bishop Hughes."
A few words more and I shall close with what ap-

In my letter to his Honor the Mayor, I stated as fullows in reference to the meeting at Carrell Hall: me. "But there was a reporter of Bennett's there, who made such a speech as he thought proper—winch was alterwards, as I have reason to believe, third up for the purpose of producers to the "Herald & leave the state of Bennett's "TREMENDOUS EXCURSINESTS" and making the "Herald & leave the first and most enterpret and plat it with the "Herald & leave the first and most enterpret and plat it with the "Herald & leave the first and most enterpret and plat it with the "Herald & leave the first and most enterpret and plat it with the state of the state

which not even Bennett will dare to deny, I ask you to ponder on the direction given to the public mind to pender on the direction given to the public mand by this article—and I think you will see that, by ne-cessity, this man perverts truth in the spirit of the article—he perverts it in the adjective—he perverts it in the noun—in the preposition—he perverts it in what he says, and, so far as the moral effect is con-certed, he perverts it in what he suppresses. But it cannot spare time for the minute exposure of his structure on my character.

The examination of this question has impressed on my mind more diends than ever the coundaces of

The examination of use question has independent on my maid more dieply than ever the counties of the quotation at the head of this letter. And I do be lever, that so har as regards the things of this world, Falsehood would be "ninighty" if it werant for Trink alone. There are certainly, most corrious forces concealed and mingled with the elements of material nature. I do not speak of Messential material material in the property of the control of the co merisin-but I would just call year attention to the shenomena that are produced by the action of a gal-canic battery. When its torce is made to act on a fead body, you perceive what a shocking manary of the is produced. There are manifestations, as it in artificial sout had again acquired the mastery and doubtion over the movements of beints, sinews and nuscles. Now it seems to be that I have discover-ed a latent principle somewhat analogs with the power of truth. And if I can bring out the correctiess of my theory, I hope to be ranked among the hilosophers of the age—for whom I have a greate respect them for its politicians. I shall make my experiments on James Gordon Bennett. And in or ler that they may be fairly tried, it is essential that he should stand in the midst of a large ring of spec-ators—but no one shall touch him. Of course m tators—but no one shall touch him. Of course in battery is moral; and its effects are to be produce on his will and paper over his own motions. If the theory be sound, the spectators will witness the fol-lowing phenomena: Whenever the force is applied, Mr. James Gordon Bennett shall lose all power over his own will; and in spite of himself, he will jork his arms, and impress on his for-nead a certai ombination of letters in which all that is least hon it's necessary that he should look Truth full in the face. In this be will find some difficulty, though he is necessioned to see very well en either side of it.—
However, I shall shift it, as circumstances may require—to meet the focus of his vision. I shall continuence with one of the most cruel things he ever said of me:

cidual. On the contrary we have uniformly spoken of his name of talent—of most animale citaga. TER—of Pietr INTEGRITY—of uniform year for his church and creed.

-or integrated must amiable characters of pitternett, Mey 21, 180 to 160 experiment No. 1:

Bishop Hughes from having been a good gardener, a raiset of embages and carrots, has become a Bishop of the Church, and now tends souls mistend of sailads, but his original faster still exist. He is one of the Most Fawning Stopphants to Fower that ever presided in the church—and all those who have Money and Power, for warning the Church. The sail of the church and all those sail of the church. The sail of the church and the sail of the sail of the church and the sail of the sa

I beg you to hear in mind that things were exactly in the situation here described, when Bernett wrote

cured by the American Constitution, which the would not sist to see violated in any denomination of Christians, more than in his own. Read that speech as it is in the Freeman's Journal. Is there are any appeal to foreigners—to Irish—to Catholics—to politicians—or to any class of beings, except so terms a principle of each proposed speeches to them; and, as it his intention were to direct any mode at the burning of our Charles, he publishes in one to the being and the control of the ciple of clear indisputable right and justice could of these species, "that there are daugeous under the an appeal to the understanding and the heart of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which can be intended for

love towards one neighbors as ourselves. Now, our Saviour has taught us most beautifully, in the example of the good Samaritan, that love for our neighbor means ALL MAKKIV. You, yourself, sir, have one illustrated the admirable and markible text,—so far as sentiment and feeling are concerned, of true religion, and although my opinion, on such a topic, will be received as little wo-th, I will say—there never was a prouder day for the Pro estant religion as in the feeling are not such as the feel of the second of the proposition of the second o which you profess, and for your own fame, than that on which you rejected the test in my of Maria Monk; then she was emorsed by reverend him is as a hipe-ful convert from Popery, and her fittiy book recommented as a veracious and opportane production.— I will make hold to say that is sickness or in health, -m life or at death, you cannot look back except with pleasureable emotions to that proud day, on which, understanding the true interests and honor of your religion better than its official advocates, you

exchanned with honorable indeposition:

Non-tailing against, non-accessions issue.

But how, sir, could you have so far forgotten what was due to the memory of that day, as to receive the testimony—not of a Protestant like Maria Monk, buttof "a Reman Cotholic editor," as you had the cruelty to call him in your paper of the 30th day of October, 1841. If you had given Bennett's statement without the endorsement of your own re-spectable name, his character won'd have been an intidate to the poison which he circulates; and the deplorable results which since followed, would in all probability never have occurred. But I shall not press this matter on your attention, at the pre-ent time. In fact, from what I read of him in your wan peper and other respectable journals, I suppose that their editors would not have been willing to ave placed the slightest confidence in him in regard o any matter involving truth and honor. And yet what was my astonishment in beholding him co We have never uttered a spliable against him as a private what was my astonishment in benoising init co-verted under your pen, into "a Roman Cathol editor," and his testumony received by you as if yo regarded it with habitual confidence. The in-himself I have never seen, but my opinion of hi-had been already formed by two circumstance which, for me, were quite enough. One was that ne was understood—in P dadelphia, I think, to ave published private and confidential letters another was, that he seemed to deny and repudiate his country and his countrymen. The first is the

Did you observe any motion of the arms? Can only service he could render to the land of Bruce but you observe any motion of the arms? Can you trace the letters? Now it is manifest that this esual is in spite of the volution of Beanett's will. It the homoge which takehood pays to the majesty of truth—not by the application of ext rual torce—

I truth—not by the application of ext rual torce—

> Then I'll tell you the reason—they are a di-tion to bottom, and when I pass them in th I do not know at what period Bennett wrote this

James Gordon Bennett, "page 8.
But it appears that he is not only a "Native," but
that he has their principles—at least so lar as the
that he has their principles—at least so lar as the Bible is concerned. You would suppose that if not brought up in one of our public schools himself, he would recommend the system of those schools by

sal in our public schools?—from which by the by, apart from particular translations, I NEVER ASKED TN PURSUANCE of

apart from particular translations, I NEVER ASKED THAT IT SHOULD BE EXCLUDED.

Bennett has pretended that his assaults on me, of which I have two or three dozen still in reserve, were made in consequence of my conduct at Carroll Hall, and then only for the public good. This is entirely false. His grassest assaults were made before the occurrence at Carroll Hall took place. Until then, even by his own showing, I had done nothing to authorize his assaults under the place of public good. Yet, my admitted innocence did not protect me. But why should I speak of myself? Is there me. But why should I speak of myself? Is there a clergyman of any denomination whom he has spared? My amuble and saratly predecessor, even the age of "70 years and upward," could not be

rowed to escape.

Bodop Philosis is not a pate arch—bedies not effect refuse a second government.

First sloving Coloured a decrease we write have been decreased as the second government with the state of the second government.

They decussed—they reasoned with their opposition. And thes led to the results already referred to the results already referre

If such as it never and the such as the su

And all this, whilst be binselt had borne testi-And all lins, whitst he firmed had once commony to the peaceable conduct of the Irish, as the following passage will show:

"The German population alone have raised a voice against the movements of this party, and strange as it may appear, the Iroh adopted citizens, who are generally the first in the half the as domaint as terrapuse in December."—I Bennett, Oct. 24,

the na appeal to the understanding and the heart of every fonest man!

St. Patrick's Cathedral, which can be intended for present, out of sheer disposit. A free press is essential to a recommendation of the many you, after having read this blacking to distinct of the Protestant minute ers of this city, when the Catholies should gain the ascendancy. In remaining propositions had down in my lest letter as Facts. It those facts are true, I ask you whether good. I thank this letter will be deed even six, below is that Editors have duties as well as rights in conducting after press; And that the instrument which have not powerful and right riband at which to seeing them for perversing it from its legitimates. If Bennett had public motives for pouring the torrent of his shanders opon use for the last six years, I trust the same motives will justify me for vindical transfer and the dispersal of the contract of the dispersal of the contract and the c ting myself, and for pointing out the dangers to which every thing in the domestic and social rela-tions of life is exposed from the unscrupulous abuse of a free press, by an Editor without moral princi-

ple. Some one will ask me, whether in writing as I have done, I have not violated charity. My arswer is, that I have not I admit that if Bennett were a man who regarded either charity or bath, in his attacks upon others—or if those attacks were without their influence on society at large, then in deed, I know that I should be violating this heavenly virtue. But Bennett has placed himse, fin such a position towards society, that if I were charinable to the community, I must seem to be uncharitable to ward him. Just imagine it you can an incarnati n of demonism, placing itself on the highways of civilany mestake. In his attempt to reply to this, or the 20th, he states that the whole question turns on the 20th, he states that the whole question turns on the 20th, he states that the whole question turns on the 20th, he states that the whole question turns on the 20th, he states that the whole question turns on the 20th, he states that the whole question turns on the 20th, he states that the whole question turns on the 20th, he states that the whole question turns on the 20th he accuracy of the report alone. This is false. I said the report and the editorial comments, made with the mack gravity which he sometimes puts on, in deriving of human blood, and the burning down of Cathohic churches might be anticipated, as the neather of the state of the possibility of the mack gravity which he sometimes puts on, in deriving of human blood, and the burning down of Cathohic churches might be anticipated, as the neather of the desired, "lefter the state of the possibility of human blood, and the burning down of Cathohic churches might be anticipated, as the neather of the desired, "lefter the state of the state of the state of the state of the continuous of the state of the stat ized society--ranging with prying ancients. Æ-op was a beauty—and so, I am told, is Mr. Bennaut.

But, I trust the experiments already made are sufficient to establish my theory of the latent power of Truth over Faischood—as being vastry more wondered in its action on mind, thun galvanism utself is not its application to manimate but articulated bodies.

There is one infullible test proving that any religion—so called—which inspires men with hatred, one towards another, even on account of religious discounce, can not insomuch be of tode;—for God is love. I the religion inspires us with sentiments of tove towards God,—first, and above all; and next, love towards God,—first, and above all; and next, love towards one neighbors so curselves. Now, our lines that the is "too contemptable for notice; and to say that he is too contemptable for notice; and yet, female curiosity will read his paper to see what he has to say what he is too contemptable for notice; and yet, female curiosity will read his paper to see what he has to say that he is too contemptable for notice; and trustle make what yet has to say that he is too contemptable for notice; and yet, female curiosity will read his paper to see what he has to say that he is too contemptable for notice; and trustle make what yet has to say that he is too contemptable for notice; and trustle make what he has to say that he is too contemptable for notice; and it was the hast of itself being made the object of his remarks. Let see what he has to say about otherwhes, at the very idea of itself being made the object of his remarks. Let see what he has to say about otherwhes, at the very idea of itself being made the object of his remarks. Let see what he has to say about alternation of itself being made the object of his remarks. Let see what he has to say about alternation of itself being made the object of his remarks. Let see what he has to say about alternation of itself being made the object of his remarks. Let see what he has to say about alternation of itself being made the object of his remarks.

public opinion, as it exists among the American people. I was no partial judgment, and I do not actuapete that one of prejudice shall be pronounced against me. Here are the facts—every man who reads can understand them. But I think that at this moment, and without presumption, I might be allowed to appeal to the conductors of the public press, to do ine, according to their own sense of right, simple justice in the premises. Many of them have been misled, and without intending it, have done me injustice. I have had no resentment, because I have not considered this as wilful or deliber-ate on their part. But if the time has come when circumstances have compelled me to meet my de-tractors, is it too much to expect that they will record the sentence which their teclings of honor and sense of justice may distate? Is it too much to ex-pect this even of "Native Americans!"—if they are worthy of the proud title of which they boast, but which in order to continue a proud title, must be sustained by magnanimous feelings and honorable

Allow me again, sir, in conclusion, to quote the rinciple of moral philosophy laid down at the head of this letter, namely—that there is nothing more powerful than Falsehood, except Truth alone. The whole of this letter, I think, establishes the soundness of this principle. It is full of egotism, I know. But it professes to be so. It professes to treat of Bishop Hughes—the assailed of a thousand calumnators—and of James Gordon Bennett, the first and mators—and or James Cordon Bennett, the first and persevering chief of those assailants. The princi-ples represented on the one side, and on the other, have both triumphed—the one in the just but im-perfect provision of the Legislature or New-York mextending the blessings of Education to the chit dren of this city—this was the triumph of Truth. The other has triumphed, also, under the auspices of Mr. Bennett and his colleagues, and (alias for the honor of our country') may be rend in gift letters on the rained waits of St. Augustine's:

"THE LORD SEETH."

I remain, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, + JOHN HUGHES, Bishop of None-York

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